

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$25.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

Volume XXXIX, No. 43

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11:45 P. M. Kellogg English Opera Company.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, Washington street, Brooklyn—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. Conway.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LIFE OR DEATH, LEAD ME YOUR LOVER, Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 506 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—FUN IN A FOG; MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE, Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Niblo's Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—FUN IN A FOG; MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE, Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Niblo's Family.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-third street and Broadway—POLLY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Harlan, Miss Ada Dyer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street—HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street—ELENE, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. J. B. Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street—MONEY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jenny Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT and Holman Opera Troupe, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street—KINE VORNEHME EHE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street, corner of Caroline Bichings Musical Union, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue—CINDERELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

COLLOSSEUM, Broadway, corner of Third street—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 3 P. M.; same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE BEST KIND OF KETTLEDUM—Soup-kettle drum.

SERRANO AND THE CARLISTS.—According to the *Imparcial*, a Madrid journal, the government has agreed to an exchange of prisoners with the Carlists. This is a questionable piece of intelligence. It may prove to be correct, but it seems to us to make too much of the Carlist power in the North. If Serrano makes any such arrangement it must be for some ulterior purpose.

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CRUSADE in Ohio recalls the Washingtonian movement of 1840. Then, as now, moral suasion was the means depended upon to prevent drunkenness; but the men aimed at the reformation of the drunkard, while the women seek to destroy the traffic. The present movement, though absurd in itself and ephemeral in character, like the earlier effort cannot fail to do much good.

Condition of the State of Louisiana—Duty of Congress.

On the 15th day of January, 1873, the State of Louisiana was without "any government whatever." So we are informed by a committee of the United States Senate, which was appointed to make inquiry, and which has evidently neglected no means of obtaining trustworthy testimony as to the facts. There has been no election in that State since the above date, and it follows, therefore, that the Congress of the United States is by the report of the Senate committee in possession of the knowledge that a State of this Union is in the hands of persons who pretend, but without any right or any good legal claim, to be in authority over its people, and who have usurped the power and functions of government without any better reason than one that a footpad might assign for taking a traveller's purse.

In such a case what becomes of those imperative mandates of the constitution which declare specifically what "shall" be the course of the general government whenever the people of any State are oppressed by a power to whose authority they have given no consent? Is the constitution of the United States absolutely waste paper? Has the public mind of the nation lost altogether that consciousness of right and political justice that is behind every vital law and in the presence of which government functionaries dare not neglect an obvious and indisputable duty? There is a man in the lobby of the United States Senate who claims to have been elected to a seat in that body by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; and the Senate knows by the report of its own committee that at the very time of such pretended election that State was without "any government whatever;" yet the man is not scouted as an impostor. On the contrary the Senate gravely considers his case, and one member of respectable Western reputation resolutely argues that the man is entitled to the seat he claims. And the body which pretends to have elected this man, and calls itself the Legislature of Louisiana, as well as the man who calls himself the Governor, which persons are supported in their usurpation by the armed power of the general government—all these and the pretended Senator keep themselves so prominently in the public eye that Congress cannot for a moment ignore the crime against a sovereign State; and yet it is doubted if it will deal with the subject, although a distinguished Senator declares in his place that Congress is "bound to take legislative notice of the component parts of this Union and their condition." Has Congress any duty to perform in regard to that oppressed State?

By the constitution the United States is required and obliged "to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government;" and to protect each State "against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." No clause in the constitution has been more heard of lately than this one; but it cannot be repeated too often, as there seems such supreme need that persons in authority should be made acquainted with it. In another part of the constitution it is provided that to this, as to "all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States," effective operation shall be given by appropriate acts of Congress. An act of Congress, therefore, must fulfil the latent power; and, in virtue of this provision, Congress has full and adequate power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for protecting any State "against domestic violence." Congress has hitherto, as argued by Senator Carpenter, only provided by law for the protection of States against "insurrection"—that is, against domestic violence of the most extreme and least doubtful kind. By the statute of 1792 and that of 1795, which re-enacts the former, and by the statute of 1807, which merely authorizes the use of the army and navy where the "militia" was called for in the previous acts, the protection provided is from "an insurrection in any State against the government thereof;" but for protection against forms of domestic violence that are not less outrageous in their effect if less extravagant in their demonstration no provision has been made; yet it cannot be doubted that these are, under the constitution, equally within the power of Congress.

Louisiana is now, therefore, in the hands of an authority which never received any warrant from the people of that State; to which was never given at the polls the sanction from the people that is the one necessary condition of legitimate political power in every State of this Union. It is, then, clearly and beyond all peradventure without that "republican form of government" which the United States is obliged to secure to every State by the terms of the original compact of union, and Congress is in official possession of the knowledge of this fact and of every step of the process by which the usurpers reached their power. Here, then, is a fact in violation of the great stipulation of the constitution that has been used to cover the passage of the reconstruction laws; that afforded the legal ground upon which Congress substituted its own power for the sovereignty of the States that were rescued from the armed power of the Confederacy; but the clause stands as a dead letter when the power from which a State must be rescued is a plundering oligarchy that governs in the name of the republican party, and perhaps divides what it gathers to the satisfaction of the law-makers who gave us the *Credit Mobilier*.

Lawyers will probably quibble as to whether the case against the right in Louisiana constitutes an insurrection, and may say that if it does not it is not within the terms of the law made to give effect to the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution. So long as the State authorities, properly elected in November, 1872, are excluded by the power that has seized their places there is an insurrection in the proper, moral sense of the term, as there is a resistance to the law maintained by a force sufficient to defeat the law. But if there is not an insurrection in the sense of the lawyers then it simply follows that one channel by which the authorities might get at the evil does not reach it. That, however, is the whole result on that point. If there is not an insurrection the authority to suppress insurrection cannot be employed against these usurpers, and the Executive is relieved of some part of its responsibility in the case.

But if a fact is contrary to a provision of the constitution, and not contrary to the law

made by Congress to carry out that provision of the constitution, then the Congressional enactment is simply inadequate, and is ineffective because of its own insufficiency. In this direction lies the true Congressional remedy for the Louisiana infamy. Congress is disposed to throw the responsibility on the Executive or to touch the subject by indirect processes—by the impeachment of Durell, the judge, or by a law for a new election, which it will discuss, but never pass. It thus evades and neglects its duty, for its evident obligation in this case is to pass a law to properly give effect to those clauses of the constitution which secure a State against "domestic violence" and against tyrannical governments. Here is a case of sufficient importance to justify a special law authorizing the Executive to use the force of the nation to suppress the non-republican government that holds the State of Louisiana and to install in its place the government shown to have had a majority at the polls; and any other disposition of the case will be an evasion of a plain and imperative duty.

Bismarck and the French Press.
We print in another column an interesting letter on the relations of Bismarck and the French press. For some time the German Chancellor has been highly incensed against the ultramontane journals on account of their bitter attacks on his government for its persecution of the Catholics. On more than one occasion he expressed in pretty decided terms his dissatisfaction to the French government, but as MacMahon and his Cabinet were unwilling to allow anything like foreign dictation to guide their policy no effective efforts were made to silence the press. The *Univers* made itself especially obnoxious by the ability and virulence of its attacks on the German Chancellor, until at last a positive demand was made by "the man of blood and iron" for its suppression. That any foreign statesman should dare to make such a demand is sad evidence of the weakness of France; but that a French government should yield compliance shows that the moral as well as the material force of France has been diminished by the late disastrous war. Whether Bismarck is showing the highest wisdom in offering insult to a proud people may well be doubted. France recaptures quickly, and it may be that in the not far distant future the provocations offered by Germany to a fallen foe may receive unlooked-for chastisement.

The Death of Michelet.
Yesterday we had occasion to announce the death of a representative German. To-day we print an obituary notice of an eminent Frenchman—a man long renowned in the world of letters. M. Michelet was not the founder of a school or a leader of thought in the sense in which Strauss was; but his writings, which are multifarious, have largely influenced his countrymen and left a deep impress on the age. As lecturer, as historian, as scientist his ability has been equally revealed. A Frenchman, through and through, he was yet a German by education and by literary taste. A student of the school of Vico, he regarded history as philosophy teaching by example. His "History of the French Revolution" is one of the most readable books in any language. His "History of France," a larger and more ambitious work, will long remain a standard. His "Life of Martin Luther" is a delightful piece of biography, and, written by a man who never finally broke off from the Catholic Church, it must ever be regarded as one of the noblest tributes ever paid to the memory of the great German Reformer. His scientific works on "The Bird," "The Insect" and "The Sea," reveal the versatility of his genius; but they amuse and delight rather than instruct. His works on the "People," "Woman" and "Love," long established favorites at the circulating libraries, reveal a fine fancy, a warm heart and a kindly nature. Michelet was an enthusiastic liberal, and suffered not a little for his services in the liberal cause. He seems to have had but one hatred; and the Jesuits have never had a more bitter or resolute opponent. At the ripe age of seventy-six the old man has gone to his final rest. The fruits, however, of a useful and industrious life remain; and he, being dead, yet speaketh.

A CHARITY BOX AT THE LIEDEKRANZ.
One of our correspondents suggests that a charity box, under the charge of a number of ladies, shall be made a feature of the forthcoming Liederkranz ball. The suggestion is a good one and well deserves attention. There is, perhaps, no moment when the human heart is more inclined to be generous than in such festive scenes, when the vulgar cares of life are for a moment forgotten and cast aside. At such a moment the suggestion of the want and sorrow of others strikes with double force, and we doubt not that many hundreds of dollars that might be spent in dissipation would be turned into the stream of charity if this excellent suggestion be acted upon by the Liederkranz Society.

BERGH AND THE ROOSTERS.—The great champion of the right of animals to the enjoyment of health and prosperity achieved quite a triumph yesterday in his raid on the cock-fighters. Battles between roosters were on one time a very fashionable diversion, but our increasing tenderness for the feelings of the brute creation has of late years consigned cock-fighting among the brutal sports. It is certainly very cruel, and the law does well to punish severely men engaged in it. Some thirty-seven of the fancy were captured in the raid yesterday, and the Court imposed a fine of twenty dollars each on the prisoners, so that they paid pretty dearly for their roosters. Bergh's men netted some six hundred dollars by the capture, which will, no doubt, have a wonderful effect in exciting a thirst among them for new exploits.

THE ANGOLO-RUSSIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE.—We publish in another column an interesting letter full of gossip about the actors in the royal marriage lately celebrated in St. Petersburg, which gives an excellent picture of some features of the bright and shady sides of royal life. Our correspondent travelled with the royal party from Berlin to the Russian frontier, and had ample opportunity to study them along the route. His pictures of Russian customs will be found full of color and have a sparkle in them that cannot fail to interest the reader.

THE CITIZENS OF PORTO RICO are considerably agitated, but the Spaniards rely on a new Captain General, the army and the volunteers.

Concentrated Charity.

Red tape is as much tied around charity as about the papers of diplomatist or lawyer. Dickens, in early sketches and later portraits, often scarred the circumlocutions of established charity, as instance his poor woman limping from parish to parish to find her proper locality of settlement, or his pathetic incident of that tramp who increased hunger by a vain search after his appropriate soup kitchen. This evil is almost as bad in New York as in London. Whoever doubts this can try conclusions with the Bureau for Outdoor Poor that is connected with the City Almshouse, or with the offices of many private associations and asylums. Undoubtedly division of hospital objects is proper and saves confusion, but when we face this greatest of all charities—provision in an emergency of food and lodging to the starving and homeless—then how discouraging to be also confronted with the bylaws of red tape and a diffusive action quite as ragged in details as the wretches who expected to profit by them.

New York has earned the appellation, "City of Charities"—a better one than that of "Modern Athens," or "City of Brotherly Love," or "Queen City," or "City of Churches." Two hundred and fifteen pages of the last Corporation Manual are devoted to the history and statistics of our diverse metropolitan charities. No complaint is ever heard about the niggardliness of citizens in these matters. Nevertheless, hundreds of thousands of dollars among our contributions, and from the coffers of the millionaire down to the widow's mite, are fairly lost because the systems through which the generosity of New Yorkers filters lack the ingredient of concentration, and a concentration in timeliness as well as of work. Indeed, we are sure that two-fifths of private alms find their way into the pockets of stipendiaries and agents.

Such concentration is especially needful towards the hungry, naked and homeless, unto whom emergencies appealingly come. If these are compelled to solicit tickets, to bring references or expose their family histories then the Morgue may receive them long before the station house fire can warm or the hospitality of a soup kitchen cheer. Wherefore, as soon as hunger deadens pride or street exposure impels the cry for shelter, should there exist within every half mile kettles of nourishing soup and blanketed bunks. In foreign countries street starvation and highway homelessness are not uncommon; but in this land of plenty the instances have been so rare that recent ones have thrilled our community with horror. And if we concentrate charity in this matter of bread and bed, coats and clothes we shall not only do service to Lazarus, but to Dives, because unrelieved distress or delayed results of alms must inevitably people avenues and swarm portions with battalions of beggars.

Eleven hundred persons were yesterday fed with soup and bread at the "Howard Relief," where they receive an ample ration of white bread of fair quality and a bowl of soup, made with beef, onions, turnips and rice. This is practical assistance, and a general extension of this system—the application of this plan at twenty different points in the city—is what is wanted.

THE STRIKES IN THE CITY.—It appears strange that at a period of such widespread distress and suffering a body of men should voluntarily have abandoned work to strive for higher remuneration. Thousands wander about the streets eager to work for bread only, and it would seem that such a moment is a very unfavorable one for workmen to go on strike. But the capmakers and cigar-makers seem obstinate, and refuse to return to work under the old conditions, hoping, under pressure of the spring trade, to force the employers to comply with their demands. An effort is being made to arrange the dispute through a mixed committee, and we hope that both parties, by their moderation, will put an end to a state of things injurious to their common interest.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH in Boston is historical; and for this reason everybody who delights in the "landmarks" of our leading cities would like to see it stand. But the society has asked the Massachusetts Legislature for the right to sell or lease the property. About one hundred and fifty worshippers are all that will probably attend in future should Sunday services be resumed, the pewholders being only thirteen in number and all over sixty years of age. As the property is worth over half a million an annual outlay of over fifty thousand dollars is thought too great for the venerable thirteen. These considerations will destroy the ancient structure, though even the great fire spared it.

THE CHURCHES TO THE RESCUE.—Charity is a constant theme in the pulpits of our churches. Now there is an opportunity to give practical effect to this Christian doctrine.

The suffering poor this hard winter cry for help—cry for bread to save them from starving. If the hundreds of churches in New York city—every one of them—would take up subscriptions next Sunday at the time of worship, what a noble fund might be raised for the poor, and what a grand Christian spectacle would be such a simultaneous and concerted movement! The tens of thousands of our rich citizens—ladies and gentlemen, who live surrounded by luxury—who crowd our places of worship, might be induced to give liberally on such an occasion and under such an impulse. Let one Sunday, and that next Sunday, be devoted to the poor. Nothing would be more acceptable to God. A hundred thousand dollars, at least, ought to be raised. The givers would feel it in no other way than in the gratification of doing good. And what a mass of misery half a hundred thousand dollars would remove! Let every church take up a charity subscription next Sunday.

PRACTICAL CHARITY.—A city firm offers to contribute one hundred loaves of bread a day for thirty days to any soup house opened in the Ninth ward. This is a practical offer, and we hope that no time will be lost in organizing soup kitchens in the different police stations and engine houses. It is the most prompt and effective as well as the cheapest way of feeding the hungry. If the system was once put in operation no doubt other parties would come forward with equal liberality to the aid of the suffering poor.

A Practical Solution of the Question of Rapid Transit.

A correspondent in yesterday's *HERALD* offered some practical suggestions in regard to rapid transit, his plan being for a viaduct railroad, fifty feet wide, to be built along each river line, belting the whole island. But such a road, which is, beyond doubt, the best that could be devised, provided our contemplated dock improvements, including the proposed new streets around the whole dock frontage were carried out, could not be built for many years, and the necessity for rapid transit is absolute and immediate. No doubt some sort of an elevated road, either an iron structure or a viaduct of masonry work, would be preferable to an underground road, as it could be built more speedily and with a greater certainty of calculation as to its total cost. If we could have such railroads running to-morrow, on each side of the city, as those which pour their tens of thousands of passengers daily into London, Paris and Dublin, we should wonder the following day how we could have managed to do without them so long, and we should be as unwilling to part with them as we should be to give up our gas or our Croton water. But the necessities of the people and the interests of the city demand that in some shape or another we shall have immediate relief, and if we cannot at present have the fifty foot viaduct, with its arches, abutments and parapet walls skirting the city, connecting all the railroads radiating from the city with the docks on both rivers, we must secure some less ambitious road which will carry our citizens from the Battery to Harlem River in twenty minutes. The dock improvements, the river streets and the grand masonry viaduct will come in the future, no doubt, but we want relief immediately for the people of the present day.

When we have listened to all suggestions and considered all propositions we come down at last to the one only practical policy which presents itself, and that is to raise a Rapid Transit Commission, composed of citizens in whose character and competency the people will have entire reliance, and to place in their hands the whole question of how to build, when to build and where to build a railroad for steam locomotion. Mr. Eastman's bill comes nearer to what the people really want than any other proposition that has been made. Let him name a purely business commission in the body of the bill, and give the commissioners the full power to build a road or roads on the city's account, making their demand for the issue of bonds absolute and final, and we shall not be long without rapid transit. But Mr. Eastman must not let any outcry against increased expenditure and taxation induce him to destroy the life of his bill. There would be no taxation necessary either for the construction or the maintenance of the rapid transit roads, at all events beyond the interest on the bonds that might be issued until the work was completed and ready for traffic. After that the profits would pay both interest and principal. At all events, if any doubt should arise as to the willingness of the people to build the road with their own money it could be easily settled by the submission of the question to the vote of the city at the next election. The commission would have the power to consider all plans and to adopt such as may seem to be most practicable. Indeed, the creation of the commission would take the question of rapid transit out of the hands of the State Legislature, where it has hitherto been made the football of the lobby, and place it within control of the city of New York, where it properly belongs. We hope to see Mr. Eastman's bill simplified, amended in accordance with our suggestions, reported favorably and passed by both houses without serious opposition.

The Cuban War.

The Spanish press is in a dreadful fury on account of the late operations of the insurgents in the Cinco Villas. The *Voz* declares that the passage of the troops of Gomez across the trocha was due to treachery in the Spanish camp, and that the intention of the insurgents was well known in Manzanillo among the disaffected. If the Captain General had paid a little more attention to the columns of the *HERALD* he might have learned all about the intended movements of the Cuban troops some months ago. We published the plan of campaign as explained to our Cuban correspondents by Generals Calixto Garcia and Gomez. It has been a secret for no one except the Captain General and the wonderful organs of the Spanish party that the insurgents intended to carry the war into the Cinco Villas and the Western Department on the earliest opportunity. It is also the intention of Gomez and his companions in arms to go much closer to Havana than will be pleasant for either the Spanish officials or their organs, and in order that they may not be too much taken by surprise we inform them of the insurgents' intentions.

Cheap Transportation.

The work proposed to be done by the Cheap Transportation Association is of vital importance to the prosperity of New York. We have constantly urged upon the mercantile classes the absolute necessity which exists for the adoption of some measures to insure a cheaper conveyance of freight to our port if we do not wish to see our trade gradually turned into other channels. Montreal, Baltimore and other seaboard cities have struggled to beat us in the race, and though we are still ahead, it will require energy and foresight to maintain our position as the Capital of the Continent. The position is a magnificent one, and well worth struggling to keep. We are glad to see that the directors of the Cheap Transportation Association mean to deal practically with the question, and wisely begin by showing in what our merchants are to blame for the loss of trade we have suffered within the past few years. While the grain trade of Montreal and Baltimore has increased nearly two hundred and fifty per cent since 1856 that of New York has only increased fifty per cent. This is wholly due to the want of cheap transportation and to the absence of facilities of storage in New York. The railways may have been beyond our control, but the want of grain elevators and warehouses can only be attributed to the lack of enterprise of our merchants.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND THE DISTRIBUTION IN THE CITY.—The members of the

Produce Exchange collected five hundred dollars yesterday for the relief of the poor. This is only the beginning of the good work, as arrangements have been made for holding a meeting in a few days to devise means for alleviating the present widespread distress. We hope that other mercantile associations will lose no time in moving in this matter.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, is a Granger.
General S. E. Martin, of Albany, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Governor John Evans, of Colorado, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Commander Austin Pendergrast, United States Navy, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Governor H. H. Wells, of Virginia, is among the late arrivals at the Hoffman House.
Samuel Wilmont, Commissioner of Fisheries of Canada, is registered at the Giltner House.
George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
United States District Attorney Calvin G. Ould, of Connecticut, is staying at the Everett House.
Mrs. Liddle, who resides at Eaton's Corners, Schenectady county, N. Y., claims to be 108 years old.
Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, occupies his old quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Noble Hurdle, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday last, aged ninety-four years.
The wife of United States Senator Aaron A. Sargent, of California, is a strong advocate of female suffrage.
Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Whipple, United States Army, is quartered at the Westminster Hotel.
United States Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is said to be worth \$7,000,000 in gold. His residence is Gold Hill.
Fred Douglas (colored) is strongly in favor of Pinchback (negro) being admitted to a seat in the United States Senate.
Henry S. Sanford, formerly United States Minister to Belgium and now a resident of Florida, has apartments at the Brocton House.
Governor William Allen, of Ohio, returns all the free passes he receives. Old as he is, he is determined for a while yet to keep out of the ranks of the deadbeats.
Melchior Banhalzer, of Youngville, Sullivan county, N. Y., previous to emigrating to this country followed the dangerous occupation of guide among the Alps. He accompanied the late Professor Agassiz during his ascent of Mount Etna and other scientific explorations in Switzerland.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11—A. M.
Probabilities.
The storm centre will pass northeastward near Cape Breton.
For Wednesday, in Maine and Nova Scotia, brisk winds from the northeast and northwest, with cloud and snow.
For Southern New England and the Middle States, northwesterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.
For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, higher temperature and clear weather.
For the Western Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, higher temperature and generally clear weather.
For the Northwest, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, higher temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.
Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Terrace, Herald Building.
1873. 1874.
8 A. M. 13 25 8:30 P. M. 24 31
9 A. M. 13 25 9 P. M. 20 29
10 A. M. 13 25 9:30 P. M. 20 28
11 A. M. 13 25 10 P. M. 20 28
12 M. 16 30 10:30 P. M. 22 24
Average temperature yesterday, 20 1/2
Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 1874, 20 1/2

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Transfers and Changes.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1874.
Passed Assistant Paymaster R. E. Spaulding has been ordered to the Canonicus.
First Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Assistant Paymaster Enoch E. Lewis has been detached from the Canonicus and placed on a sick leave.

THE NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

The Naval Drill Stopped for Two Days—Resumption of the Exercises To-Day—Arrival of the *Arcturion*.
Kear West, Feb. 10, 1874.
A strong northwesterly gale prevailed here for two days, rendering naval exercises impossible. The pilots, however, predict pleasant weather to-morrow, when the drill will be resumed.
There were only two days' exercises last week, employed in maneuvering in division and in line of battle. Saturday and Sunday were given up to the sailors. Yesterday and to-day the gale prevented the resumption of the drill.
The exercises to-morrow will consist of deployment from divisions by right and left into column for a sham battle.
The Brooklyn, from Boston, arrived here this morning and will join the fleet on Thursday.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1874.
The Isthmian Canal Commission met to-day. Walter McFarland and Professor Mitchell, of the Coast Survey, who are detailed to accompany the engineer officers who are to examine the canal routes across the Isthmus, made a further examination of the reports concerning the different routes. The Commission then adjourned to await the return of the inspecting party from the Isthmus. No acceptance has yet been received from either of the civil engineers invited to accompany the expedition. The party will leave Pensacola for Aspinwall on the 25th inst. The Gettysburg sails from Washington Navy Yard on Saturday for Key West, and if no other vessel is available will be detached there to Pensacola to convey the members of the expedition to Aspinwall. The party of inspection will consist, at most, of eight persons: two officers of the Engineer corps, Professor Mitchell, of the Coast Survey, Captains Lull and Seidreigh, or their representatives, and three American civil engineers. The party expect to return to Washington about the 1st of April, when the Commission will resume its sessions.

SAVANNAH JOCKEY CLUB.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10, 1874.
The largest crowd seen on the turf here for many years was at the races of the Savannah Club to-day. The weather was delightful and the enthusiasm unbounded. There were four races on the programme, furnishing exciting sport.
The first race, a hurdle, was won by Jim Hinton, beating Limestone. Time, 4:08.
In the second race Vortex, Vandeleite and Boone nily started; mile heats. Vortex won in 1:53 1/2; 1:51 1/2.
Third race (mile dash), Fireball, Midnight and Revenge entered. Revenge won by a neck. Time, 1:52.
The fourth race, mile heats, was won by Lady Washington, beating Tabitha. Time, 1:52 1/2—1:52. No horse being claimed within the allotted time (fifteen minutes) in the selling race no sale was effected.
Ball, Hitchcock and Bacon's stables leave for the Charleston course to-morrow evening.

THE NUMBER OF PHILADELPHIA VOTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1874.
The Assessors of Election furnished to-day a list of voters by wards, for the election on Tuesday, to the City Commissioners. Those entitled to vote number 153,426. The number in 1872 was 165,625, and last year 167,094.
An extra assessment, which will not be made this year, would run the number up to 170,000.